UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/627,372	07/28/2000	Yue Pan	JP9-1999-0804US1(590.017)	2744

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EXAMINER
LY, ANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

DATE MAILED: 12/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/627,372	PAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anh Ly	2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _07 October 2004_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is

closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-16_ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-16_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _28 July 2000_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage

application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Request Continued Examination

1.   The request filed on 10/07/2004 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

under 37 CFR 1.114 based on parent Application No. 09/627,372 is acceptable and a

RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.

2.   Claims 1-16 are pending in this Application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5.   Claims 1-11, 14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,381,598 issued to Williamowski et al. (herein

Williamowski) in view of US Patent No. 6,009,422 issued to Ciccarelli.

With respect to claim 1, Williamowski teaches receiving an original of query

requests from an Internet user, said original query request containing query words of

native language of said user (user is using the query to search the native language: col.

2, lines 8-20);

translating said query words of native language into query words of dedicated

language of said selected search engine (an automatic language translation system:

col. 6, lines 55-64 and a particular search engine: col. 3, lines 52-61; also see abstract,

col. 2, lines 8-20).

constructing a new query request directed to said selected search engine; based

on said original query request and said query words of dedicated language (generation

of queries: col. 4, lines 53-67, col. 7, lines 11-20; also see col. 3, lines 6-25);

sending said new query request to said selected search engine and receiving a

returned query result (returned query result: col. 3, lines 62-67 and col. 4, lines 1-5);

and sending said query result back to said user as a query result in relation to

said original query request (query result: col. 3, lines 62-67 and col. 4, lines 1-5).

Williamowski teaches translation of queries, words or query words from an

information retrieval system providing for cross-language or cross-lingual information

retrieval into a target language(s) (abstract). The users, who want/request to retrieve, to

query or to search information, send queries, words, query words, expression or search

terms in their native language and the search results may be in other languages (col. 2,

lines 8-20). The retrieving or searching is performed via an Internet network including a

plurality of search engines (col. 3, lines 52-61), generation of queries including search

terms and expression in users' native language from which the users search or retrieve

to get the search results in other languages from a plurality of particular search engines

and an automatic language translation system, the information retrieval system which

provide software agents that can query multiple heterogeneous database (col. 3, lines

8-12) and the search requests are fed into Supply Agent that access electronic

information repositories through search engines (see fig. 6). Williamowski does not

clearly teach selecting a suitable search engine from said plurality of search engines,

each of said search engines having a respective dedicated language.

However, Ciccarelli teaches the system will provide a plurality of heterogeneous

database search engines, which are dissimilar each other in an information retrieval

system installed in a distributed information system in the Internet (col. 2, lines 45-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Williamowski with the

teachings of Ciccarelli, wherein the multiple, dissimilar, heterogeneous search engines

would incorporate the use of a plurality of search engines for translating the search

request into the desired search results. The motivation being to provide a search result

with efficient information retrieval for native language multi-lingual query service

environment.

With respect to claims 2-4, Williamowski teaches search engines from said

plurality of designated URL's in said original query request as the selected search

engine; on the basis of said URL in said original query request, retrieving a search

engine template matching said URL from a search engine template storage; translating

said query words of native language into said query words of a dedicated language

defined in said retrieved search engine; and searching a dedicated language

corresponding to said URI, from history records in said site based on said URI, in the

event no search engine template matching said URL is retrieved from said search

engine template storage; determining positions of said query word parameters by using

linguistic characteristics of parameter values; translating said query words of native

language at said positions into said query words of said dedicated language (col. 3,

lines 5-67, col. 4, lines 1-5and col. 5, lines 18-67).

With respect to claims 5-6, Williamowski teaches replacing said query words of

native language in said original query request with said query words of said dedicated

language so as to form said new query request; and replacing said query words of

native language in said original query request with said query words of said dedicated

language so as to form said new query request (col. 1, lines 48-55, col. 2, lines 8-20,

col. 3, lines 62-67, col. 4, lines 1-5, and col. 5, lines 41-50).

With respect to claim 7, Williamowski teaches receiving at a site said query

request from said Internet users, said original query request containing an URL

requested by said Internet users, said URL having a prefix for designating a site (an

interface for query generation to accept a query such as URL, which is URL address on

the WWW, to retrieval information from one or more information sources: col. 3, lines 5-

16 and col. 2, lines 8-20); removing said prefix from URL (removing button: see fig. 3,

col. 4, lines 53-67); sending a request containing said URL to said selected search

engine and receiving a web page as response (the search result of an inputted URL is a

web page: col.3, lines 50-67); adding a translation prefix before URLs that need said

query words and a redirect prefix before other URLs in said web page, so as to form a

new web page and adding said redirect prefix before said URL (col. 3, lines 32-67, col.

4, lines 21-45); replacing said query words of user's native language in parameters of

said URL with said query words of said dedicated language (constructing query from

user's native language: col. 4, lines 53-67 and col. 7, lines 11-20);

translating said query words of user's native language in a parameters of said

URL into said query words of a dedicated language of said selected search engine;

replacing said query words of user's native language in parameters of said URL with

said query word of said dedicated language (language translation system: col. 6, lines

55-64 and a particular search engine: col. 3, lines 55-61).

generating a new web page, embedding said URL and a Script program in said

web page, said Script program enabling a client which receives said new web page to

perform a step of automatically sending another original query request based on said

URL embedded in said web page; sending said new web page (URL address on WWW

is representing the location of a web page and HTML and tags are built a web page that

also is a script program for web page program language including some statements:

col. 3, lines 5-30).

Williamowski teaches translation of queries, words or query words from an

information retrieval system providing for cross-language or cross-lingual information

retrieval into a target language(s) (abstract). The users, who want/request to retrieve, to

query or to search information, send queries, words, query words, expression or search

terms in their native language and the search results may be in other languages (col. 2,

lines 8-20). The retrieving or searching is performed via an Internet network including a

plurality of search engines (col. 3, lines 52-61), generation of queries including search

terms and expression in users' native language from which the users search or retrieve

to get the search results in other languages from a plurality of particular search engines

and an automatic language translation system, the information retrieval system which

provide software agents that can query multiple heterogeneous database (col. 3, lines

8-12) and the search requests are fed into Supply Agent that access electronic

information repositories through search engines (see fig. 6). Williamowski does not

clearly teach selecting a suitable search engine from said plurality of search engines,

each of said search engines having a respective dedicated language.

However, Ciccarelli teaches the system will provide a plurality of heterogeneous

database search engines, which are dissimilar each other in an information retrieval

system installed in a distributed information system in the Internet (col. 2, lines 45-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Williamowski with the

teachings of Ciccarelli, wherein the multiple, dissimilar, heterogeneous search engines would incorporate the use of a plurality of search engines for translating the search request into the desired search results. The motivation being to provide a search result with efficient information retrieval for native language multi-lingual query service environment.

With respect to claims 8-10, Williamowski teaches selecting said search engine designated by said URL as said selected search engine; and on the basis o said URL, retrieving said search engine template and matching said URI, from a search engine template storage (col. 3, lines 6-67, col. 4, lines 1-5 and col. 5, lines 1-50); and translating said query words from native language into said query words of a dedicated language defined in said retrieved search engine (col. 5, lines 18-40, col. 6, lines 5-67 and col. 7, lines 1-54); searching a dedicated language corresponding to said URL from history records in said site based on said URL, in the event none of said search engine templates match said URL as retrieved from said search engine template storage; determining positions of said query word parameters by using linguistic characteristics of parameter values; translating said query words of said native language at said positions into said query words of said dedicated language (col. 3, lines 6-67, col. 4, lines 1-5 and col. 5, lines 1-50; and col. 5, lines 18-40, col. 6, lines 5-67 and col. 7, lines 1-54).

With respect to claim 11, Williamowski teaches performing following steps in the event said removed prefix is said translation prefix; translating said query word of said user's native language in parameters of said URL into a plurality of said query words of

said dedicated language of said selected search (language translation system: col. 6, lines 55-64 and a particular search engine: col. 3, lines 55-61). Adding a redirect prefix before each of said plurality of URLs; setting one of said plurality of URLs as a default URL(col. 3, lines 5-25 and col. 5, lines 1-18); generating a new web page, embedding said URL and a Script program in said web page, said Script program enabling a client which receives said new web page to perform a step of automatically sending another original query request based on said URL embedded in said web page; sending said new web page (URL address on WWW is representing the location of a web page and HTML and tags are built a web page that also is a script program for web page program language including some statements: col. 3, lines 5-30).

With respect to claim 14, Williamowski teaches a client interface, for receiving query requests sent by clients and returning query results to said client; a query translation apparatus, for translating query words of user's native language in said query requests received by said client interface into and replacing them with query words and a query result obtaining apparatus, for sending the translated said query requests to the databases designated by said query requests and obtaining said query results (see figs 1, 6, 8 and 9, col. 1, lines 35-62 and fig. 6; col. 2, lines 8-35, col. 3, lines 5-67, col. 4, lines 1-5, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 1-4).

Williamowski teaches translation of queries, words or query words from an information retrieval system providing for cross-language or cross-lingual information retrieval into a target language(s) (abstract). The users, who want/request to retrieve, to query or to search information, send queries, words, query words, expression or search

terms in their native language and the search results may be in other languages (col. 2,

lines 8-20). The retrieving or searching is performed via an Internet network including a

plurality of search engines (col. 3, lines 52-61), generation of queries including search

terms and expression in users' native language from which the users search or retrieve

to get the search results in other languages from a plurality of particular search engines

and an automatic language translation system, the information retrieval system which

provide software agents that can query multiple heterogeneous database (col. 3, lines

8-12) and the search requests are fed into Supply Agent that access electronic

information repositories through search engines (see fig. 6). Williamowski does not

clearly teach a dedicated language and a database having said dedicated language.

However, Ciccarelli teaches the system will provide a plurality of heterogeneous

database search engines, which are dissimilar each other in an information retrieval

system installed in a distributed information system in the Internet (col. 2, lines 45-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Williamowski with the

teachings of Ciccarelli, wherein the multiple, dissimilar, heterogeneous search engines

would incorporate the use of a plurality of search engines for translating the search

request into the desired search results. The motivation being to provide a search result

with efficient information retrieval for native language multi-lingual query service

environment.

Claim 16 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a program

storage device readable by machine rather than a method, and is rejected for the same

reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

6.   Claims 12-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over US Patent No. 6,381,598 issued to Williamowski et al. (herein Williamowski) in

view of US Patent NO. 6,526,426 issued to Lakritz.

With respect to claim 12, Williamowski teaches a client interface, for receiving

query requests sent by clients and returning query results to said clients; a request

distribution apparatus, for receiving said query requests from said client interface,

removing prefixes from requested URLs, and distributing said query requests to

different components; query request (see figs 1, 6, 8 and 9, col. 1, lines 35-62 and fig. 6;

col. 2, lines 8-35, col. 3, lines 5-67, col. 4, lines 1-5, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 1-

4); a web page retrieving apparatus, for receiving said query request whose prefix is a

redirect prefix from said request distribution apparatus, and adding a redirect prefix

before said URL(col. 3, lines 32-67, col. 4, lines 21-45); sending said query request to a

search engine designated by an URL and obtaining a requested web page; a web page

modification apparatus, for forming a new web page by adding translation prefixes

before URLs that need query words and adding redirect prefixes before other URLs in

the obtained web page, and sending said new web page; a query translation apparatus,

for receiving said query request, translating query words of user's native language in the

requested URL into and replacing them with query words of a dedicated language of

said search engine (an automatic language translation system: col. 6, lines 44-64); and

a web page generation apparatus, for generating a new web page, embedding said

URL and to perform a step of automatically sending another query request based on

said URL embedded in said web page (the search result of an inputted URL is a web

page: col.3, lines 50-67; col. 3, lines 32-67, col. 4, lines 21-45; URL address on WWW

is representing the location of a web page and HTML and tags are built a web page that

also is a script program for web page program language including some statements:

col. 3, lines 5-30).

Williamowski teaches generation of queries including search terms and

expression in users' native language from which the users search or retrieve to get the

search results in other languages from a plurality of particular search engines and an

automatic language translation system, the information retrieval system which provide

software agents that can query multiple heterogeneous database (col. 3, lines 8-12) and

the search requests are fed into Supply Agent that access electronic information

repositories through search engines (see fig. 6). Williamowski does not clearly teach a

script program in said web page.

However, Lakritz teaches Script language program from CGI for interlined page

or web page (col. 4, lines 39-47 and col. 16, lines 3-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Williamowski with the

teachings of Lakritz by incorporating the use of complex CGI script or interlinked pages

(col. 4, lines 39-47). The motivation being to have efficient information over an Internet with a plurality of search engines each has its own native language multi-lingual query service environment.

With respect to claim 13, Williamowski teaches a method for providing native language as discussed in claim 12.

Williamowski teaches generation of queries including search terms and expression in users' native language from which the users search or retrieve to get the search results in other languages from a plurality of particular search engines and an automatic language translation system, the information retrieval system which provide software agents that can query multiple heterogeneous database (col. 3, lines 8-12) and the search requests are fed into Supply Agent that access electronic information repositories through search engines (see fig. 6). Williamowski does not clearly teach query words of native language are speech query words.

However, Lakritz teaches spoken and audible speech language translation (col. 12, lines 56-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Williamowski with the teachings of Lakritz by incorporating the use of complex CGI script or interlinked pages (col. 4, lines 39-47). The motivation being to have efficient information over an Internet with a plurality of search engines each has its own native language multi-lingual query service environment.

7.　　Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US

Patent No. 6,381,598 issued to Williamowski et al. (herein Williamowski) in view of US

Patent No. 6,009,422 issued to Ciccarelli and further in view of US Patent No.

6,526,426 issued to Lakritz.

With respect to claim 15, Williamowski in view of Ciccarelli teaches a system for

providing native language as discussed in claim 14.

Williamowski and Ciccarelli disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Williamowski and Ciccarelli do not teach query words of native language are

speech query words.

However, Lakritz teaches spoken and audible speech language translation (col.

12, lines 56-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Williamowski in view of

Ciccarelli with the teachings of Lakritz wherein provided for translation into selected

language (col. 12, lines 56-67) would incorporate the use of spoken words and audible

speech language to be translated into designated languages. The motivation being to

have efficient information over an Internet with a plurality of search engines each has its

own native language multi-lingual query service environment.

Contact Information

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or

via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV **or fax to (571) 273-4039**. The examiner can

normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or Primary Examiner Jean

Corrielus (571) 272-4032.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: Central Fax Center (703) 872-9306

JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ANH LY
DEC. 9th, 2004